

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Patent and Trademark Office

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FIRST NAMED INVENTOR . APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 09/038,230 03/11/98 KOYANAGI T 1217-980347 **EXAMINER** IM22/1028 RUSSELL D ORKIN METZMAIER, D 700 KOPPERS BUILDING PAPER NUMBER ART UNIT 436 SEVENTH AVENUE PITTSBURGH PA 15219-1818 1721 DATE MAILED: 10/28/99

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks** 

Application No. 09/038,230

Applicant(s)

Examiner

Office Action Summary

Daniel S. Metzmaier

Group Art Unit 1721

Koyanagi et al.

$\overline{\mathrm{X}}$ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>Aug 5, 199</u>	99
X This action is <b>FINAL</b> .	
Since this application is in condition for allowance ex in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quay	ccept for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed v/e, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.
is longer, from the mailing date of this communication.	is set to expirethree month(s), or thirty days, whichever Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of
Disposition of Claims	
	is/are pending in the application.
Of the above, claim(s)	is/are withdrawn from consideration.
Claim(s)	is/are allowed.
	is/are rejected.
Claim(s)	is/are objected to.
	are subject to restriction or election requirement.
Application Papers	
☐ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent	Drawing Review, PTO-948.
☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/ar	re objected to by the Examiner.
☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on	
$\square$ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.	
$\square$ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Exam	niner.
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119	· ·
$\hfill \square$ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).
☐ All ☐ Some* ☐ None of the CERTIFIED of	copies of the priority documents have been
received.	
received in Application No. (Series Code/Se	
	rom the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
*Certified copies not received:  Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domesti	ric priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e)
-	in priority disease of orders of the control of the
Attachment(s)  X Notice of References Cited, PTO-892	
☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, I	Paper No(s).
☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413	
☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review,	PTO-948
☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152	
,	
SEE OFFICE ACTION	ON ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

Claims 1 and 4 are pending in the instant application. Claim 1 has been amended and claims 2 and 3 canceled by the amendment filed August 5, 1999, Paper No. 6.

#### Claims interpretation

1. Applicants claims are now limited to a particle size range of 11 to 30 nanometers. Said range has not been shown to be critical to the invention. At page 6, lines 20-23, applicants state the particle size is not particularly limited as long as the sol is stable.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for sols wherein the dispersing medium has a dielectric constant of 10 to 85, does not reasonably provide enablement for all sols having a dispersing medium of unspecified dielectric constant or more specifically a dielectric constant of less than 10. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims. Page 8, lines 19-21, teaches when the dielectric constant is less than 10, the sols are unstable.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness

rejections set forth in this Office action:

section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in

such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the

manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims

under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was

commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to

the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor

and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was

made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103@ and potential 35

U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 1 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yajima et

al., 5,366,545. Yajima (abstract; column 2, line 8 et seq; example 1; and claims) discloses coating

compositions of colloidal composite particles.

Yajima differs from the claims in an exemplified SiO<sub>2</sub> composite claimed.

Yajima exemplifies sols having particle sizes within the claimed range.

The Yajima particles are ZrO<sub>2</sub>/SnO<sub>2</sub> with a coating of silanes including tetraalkoxy-, tetra

acetoxysilanes and γ-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane. Yajima (claim 6) clearly contemplates

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mixtures of silanes. The use of tetraalkoxysilane or tetraacetoxysilanes with any of the more polar silanes such as those exemplified would result in at least some silicon dioxide, SiO<sub>2</sub>, composite structure. Applicants' claims do not distinguish on amounts of the SiO<sub>2</sub> in the composite particles.

Yajima (column 6, lines 15-30, particularly lines 21 and 29) also teaches the compositions may further comprise hardening agents including silicic acid and silicon dioxide, SiO<sub>2</sub>.

The properties of the organic compound and the dispersion medium would have been inherent and/or are defined in applicants disclosure to include  $\gamma$ -glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane. It is noted methanol has a dielectric constant of about 32 and water is 77.

It would have been obvious to the ordinary skilled artisan at the time of applicants invention to employ mixtures of silanes including the tetraalkoxysilane or tetraacetoxysilanes which would have advantageously been expected to increase the coating adhesion and thickness and form SiO<sub>2</sub> composite structure.

6. Claims 1 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nass et al., 5,593,781. Nass (abstract) discloses the checking or decreasing the agglomeration of nanosize particles by dispersing and surface treating and wholly or partly removing the dispering agent. Nass (column 2, lines 3 et seq) teaches it is well known to sterically stabilize silica. Nass (column 2, lines 35-46) teaches the ceramic nanosize particles may include silicates (mullite or cordierite) which reads on applicants composite oxides of silica and other inorganic oxides.

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Nass <u>differs</u> from the claims in the exemplified use of silicates and the characterization of the treating agent as having a molecular polarizability claimed.

Nass (column 3, lines 10-43) teaches numerous organic compound treating agents exhibiting a molecular polarizability including organo-alkoxysilanes related to those instantly disclosed. Based on a related structure and related functional use thereof, the skilled artisan would have expected the treating agents taught in the Nass reference to have the claimed molecular polarizability.

It would have been obvious to the ordinary skilled artisan at the time of applicants invention to employ the nanosized particulate silicates as ceramic precursors as contemplated in the Nass reference with the treating agents set forth therein.

### Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 and 4 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

#### Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

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the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Daniel Metzmaier whose telephone number is (703) 308-0451. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from nine to five-thirty.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gabrielle Brouillette, can be reached at (703)308-0756.

Official Papers may be submitted to Group 1700 by facsimile transmission at (703)305-5408 and Official After Final facsimile transmissions may be submitted to Group 1700 by facsimile transmission at (703)305-3599 in accordance with the notice published in the Official Gazette, 1096 OG 30 (November 15, 1989).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group 1700 receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0661.

**DSM** October 25, 1999 PRIMARY EXAMINER

GROUP 1299 (700

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